

C. caboti (Baird).—Cozumel Is. (4).

Certhiola caboti BAIRD, AM. NAT. VII. p. 612 (1873).

Throat dull white, lighter than in *bahamensis*; belly yellow; olive on the flanks and vent.

C. mexicana (Sclater).—Mexico (3), Guatemala (5), Panama (2).

Certhiola mexicana SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 286.

Throat ash gray; white spot at base of primaries variable in size; rump yellowish olive.

C. mexicana columbiana (Cab.).—Panama (2) to Peru.

Certhiola columbiana CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 412.

Rump brighter yellow than in *mexicana*. A race of doubtful value.

C. mexicana peruviana (Cab.).—Peru (5), Bolivia (1).

Certhiola peruviana CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 413.

Wing spot very small. Intermediate between *mexicana* and *chloropyga*.

C. mexicana magnirostris (Tacz.).—Peru (2).

Certhiola magnirostris TACZ. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 225.

Bill large; apparently no other distinguishing characters.

C. chloropyga (Cab.).—Brazil (5), north to Guiana, Cayenne (2).

Certhiola chloropyga CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 97 (1851).

Certhiola guianensis CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 97 (1851).

Certhiola majuscula CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 413.

Throat ashy gray; lower rump olive yellow; back slaty brown; wing spot concealed.

Of the 615 specimens examined while preparing the present paper 583 are contained in my own collection. The balance were loaned me for examination by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, through the kindness of Dr. J. A. Allen, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, by Mr. Robert Ridgway, to both of whom I wish to express my thanks.

NOTES ON WEST INDIAN BIRDS.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

THE COLLECTIONS lately forwarded to me from the West Indies contain a large series of so-called *Margarops montanus*, which, taken together with those already in my cabinet, form a series of 121 specimens from the various islands where it occurs. A care-

ful examination and comparison of the material now before me shows that the variation in color of specimens from different islands is not at all constant, and I am forced to the conclusion that the supposed races *albiveniris* and *rufus* as described by Mr. Lawrence and myself, are untenable.

It is evident that the species in question should be separated generically from *Cichlherminia*, as *Margarops* cannot be used, the type being given as *fuscatus*. I therefore propose the name of *Allenia*, in compliment to Dr. J. A. Allen of New York, for the new genus.

Allenia montana (LAFR.).

Turdus montanus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 107.

Margarops montanus SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336; *ibid.* 1871, p. 268.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—CORY, Birds of the West Indies, p. 29 (1889).

Cichlherminia montana SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330, (1881).

Margarops albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., IV, p. 23 (1887).

Margarops montanus rufus CORY, Auk, V, p. 47 (1888).

HABITAT.—Grenada, St. Vincent, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Desirade, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Eustatius.

I have been fortunate in being able to procure a very large series of *Cichlherminia fuscata* and *C. deusirostris* from the Antilles, numbering in all over two hundred specimens, and a careful examination of this material gives the following results.

1. That there is a gradual change in color from a light brown form in the extreme north (Inagua, Bahamas) to a dark brown form with slightly different markings in the extreme south (St. Lucia).
2. That the change in color is so gradual that specimens from approximate islands cannot be separated.
3. That there is no positive line of demarcation, and that the two forms should be separated subspecifically if at all.

It is claimed that birds from the Lesser Antilles have the iris yellow, while in those from Porto Rico, Inagua and some of the northern islands it is white. According to the notes given by my collectors this does not seem to be a constant character, as the

color of the eye in specimens from Martinique and Dominica is given as yellowish white, whitish yellow, and pale yellow, while some birds from Inagua and Porto Rico are noted as having the eye dull white and "iris yellowish white."

By restricting *C. fuscata* to the Bahamas, Porto Rico, San Domingo, St. Croix, and the Virgin Islands, we should arrange the genus as follows:

Cichlherminia fuscata (VIEILL.).

Turdus fuscatus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 1 (1807).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).

Colluricincla fusca GOULD, P. Z. S. 1836, p. 6.

Margarops fuscatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.—CORY, Bds. Bahama Islands, p. 47 (1880); *id.* Bds. Hayti and San Domingo, p. 22 (1885); *id.* Birds of the West Indies, p. 28 (1889).

Cichlherminia fuscata, A. and E. NEWTON, *Ibis*, 1859, p. 141.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 329 (1881).

HABITAT.—Inagua, Bahamas, San Domingo, Porto Rico, St. Croix, and the Virgin Islands (Virgin Gorda, St. Thomas, and Tortola).

Cichlherminia fuscata densirostris (VIEILL.).

Turdus densirostris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 233 (1816).—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.

Cichlherminia densirostris BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330 (1881).

Margarops densirostris SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 29 (1889).

HABITAT.—St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Anguilla, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, and Barbados.

Cichlherminia herminieri (LAFR.).

Turdus herminieri LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.

Cichlherminia herminieri BP. Comp. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 327 (1881).—CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 21 (1889).

Cichlherminia bonapartii SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.

Margarops herminieri SCL. & SALV. Nomen. Avium Neotropical. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878)—SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 72.

HABITAT —Guadeloupe.

Cichlherminia lawrencii sp. nov.

SP. CHAR. (Type No. 15056, ♂, Coll. C. B. Cory, Boston). Upper parts, wings, and tail dark rufous brown; throat reddish brown, the middle of the feathers marked unevenly with brownish white, edged with reddish brown. The feathers of the under parts are white, edged with brown, showing large, white, arrow-shaped markings on the lower breast and belly; feathers of the under wing-coverts white, edged with brown: under surface of inner primaries showing pale rufous brown on the inner webs. Length 9.50; wing 5.50; tail 3.75; tarsus 1.50; bill .95 inch.

The Montserrat bird is intermediate in color between *dominicensis* and *herminieri*. The feathers on the throat are edged with rufous brown, not pale brown as in *herminieri*. The back is reddish brown, not pale olive as in *herminieri*, or dark brown as in *dominicensis*. The white, arrow-shaped markings on the underparts are larger and more regular.

HABITAT.—Montserrat. West Indies.

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ (SCLATER).

Margarops herminieri SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 268.

Margarops sanctæ-Luciæ SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 73.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Margarops herminieri var. *semperi* LAWR. MS. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 238 (1881).—CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 22 (1889).

HABITAT.—St. Lucia. St. Vincent?

Cichlherminia dominicensis (LAWR.).

Margarops herminieri LAWR. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).

Margarops dominicensis LAWR. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 16 (1880).

Cichlherminia dominicensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 328 (1881).—CORY, Bds. West Indies, p. 22 (1889).

HABITAT.—Dominica. Martinique?

In a large series of *Mimus orpheus* now before me from the Bahamas and Greater Antilles the specimens from the different islands fail to show any differences sufficiently constant to warrant separating them specifically. Some birds vary decidedly in size and coloration, but as much variation is noticeable in specimens from the same locality as in those from different islands.

The tail marking varies in different specimens, and some examples show the two external tail-feathers differently marked in the same bird. At first glance the Inagua bird would appear to represent a fairly good race, as the average specimens are slightly smaller, and a majority of them have the white patch on the primaries completely covered, when the wing is closed, by the white primary coverts (the primary coverts are sometimes white and sometimes tipped and blotched with brown, according to age and season), but taken in large series it is found that at least one fourth of the specimens show the white on the closed wing extending beyond the primary coverts, and we find birds from Porto Rico, San Domingo, the Caymans, and Cuba, which vary in the same manner having the white on the quills both covered and exposed.

The difference between *M. orpheus* and *M. polyglottos* are not always well marked. In many cases they are very close indeed, in fact I do not know a single character which is absolutely constant whereby they may be distinguished. Some Florida and Texas birds are darker and somewhat larger than any West Indian specimens I have seen, but birds occur on Andros Island, Abaco, and others of the northern Bahama Islands which it is difficult to refer to one or the other. We have therefore no alternative but to consider *orpheus* as a subspecies of *polyglottos*.

Mimus polyglottos orpheus (LINN.).

- Turdus orpheus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 169 (1758); *ib.* p. 293 (1766).
Mimus polyglottus GOSSE, Bds. Jamaica, p. 144 (1847).
Mimus orpheus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844). — CORY, Bds. West Indies, p. 33 (1889).
Mimus polyglottus var. *cabanensis* BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. p. 68 (1866).
Mimus elegans SHARPE, Cat. Eds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 339 (1881).
Turdus dominicus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 295 (1766).
Mimus dominicus CORY, Bds. Hayti and San Domingo, p. 21 (1885); *id.* Bds. West Indies, p. 34 (1889).
Mimus orpheus var. *dominicus* CORY, Bds. Bahama Islands, p. 48 (1880).
 HABITAT. — Jamaica, Cuba, Grand Cayman, San Domingo, Andros, Abaco, and Inagua, Bahamas.

The Porto Rico bird is perhaps worthy of subspecific separation, as a majority of the specimens are larger and darker than

those from neighboring islands. The wings and tail are very dark, almost black, but my cabinet also contains specimens from Porto Rico which are difficult to distinguish from birds taken in Cuba and San Domingo.

Mimus polyglottos portoricensis BRYANT.

Mimus polyglottus var. *portoricensis* BRYANT. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).

Mimus polyglottus GUNDLACII, Anales de la Soc. Esp. de Hist. Nat. VII, p. 173 (1878).

HABITAT.—Porto Rico.

A COLLECTION OF BIRDS TAKEN BY CYRUS S. WINCH IN THE ISLANDS OF ANGUILLA, ANTIGUA, AND ST. EUSTATIUS, WEST INDIES, DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE, AND A PART OF JULY, 1890.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

ANGUILLA.

Podilymbus podiceps (<i>Linn.</i>).	Elænea martinicana (<i>Linn.</i>).
Gallinula galeata (<i>Licht.</i>).	Euetheia bicolor (<i>Linn.</i>).
Fulica caribæa (<i>Ridgw.</i>).	Loxigilla noctis (<i>Linn.</i>).
Himantopus mexicanus <i>Müll.</i>	Cœreba bartholemica? (<i>Sparrrn.</i>).
Falco caribbæarum <i>Gmel.</i>	Cichlherminia fuscata densirostris (<i>Vieill.</i>).
Ceryle alcyon (<i>Linn.</i>).	Galeoscoptes carolinensis (<i>Linn.</i>).
Tyrannus dominicensis (<i>Gmel.</i>).	

ANTIGUA.

Larus atricilla (<i>Linn.</i>).	Pelecanus fuscus <i>Linn.</i>
Sterna sandvicensis acutiflvida <i>Cabot.</i>	Gallinula galeata (<i>Licht.</i>).
Sterna dougalli <i>Mont.*</i>	Fulica caribæa <i>Ridgw.</i>
Sterna antillarum (<i>Less.</i>).	Himantopus <i>Müll.</i>

* Specimens of this species taken in June have the basal half of the bill red, and in three specimens the red color extends more than half the length of the bill. In all these birds the black cap is complete. In specimens taken in September, which have the black cap imperfect or mixed with white and gray, the bill is entirely black.